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Hawaiian Gazette.

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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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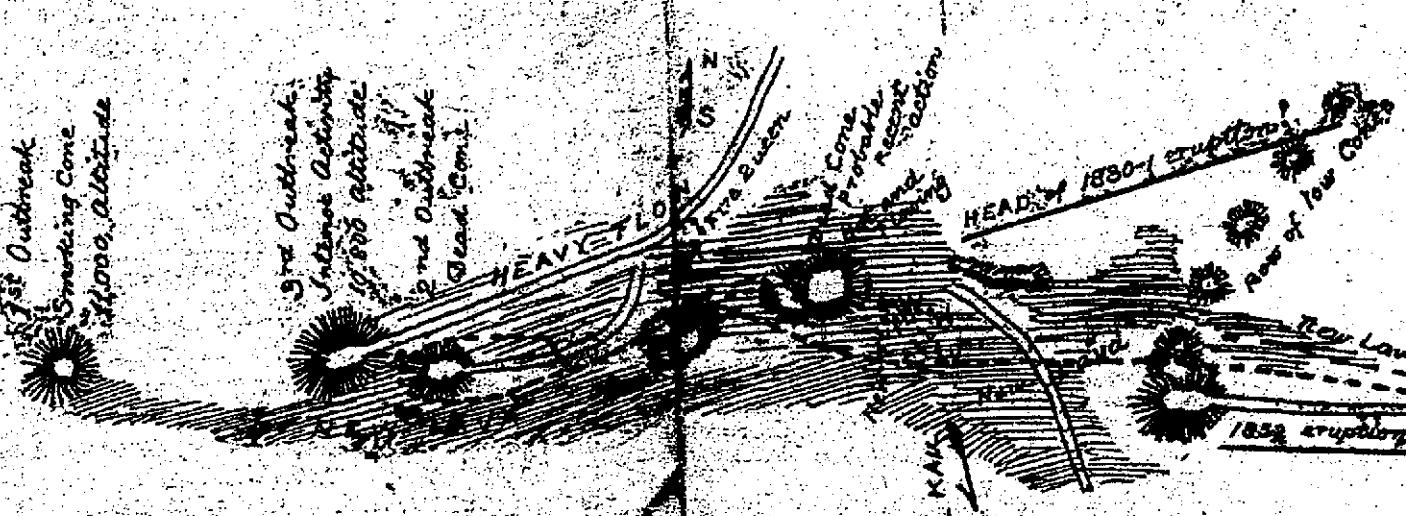
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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

GLOWING, WAVING ROARING FIERY MASS



MAP OF THE PRESENT LAVA FLOWS. PREPARED BY W. R. CASTLE.

KILAUEA, HAWAII, July 20, 1899.

If one were a Dante it might be possible to give a faint idea of the grandeur and awful nature of a volcanic eruption viewed from the source. Ordinary English will have to take his place, and reinforced by a diagram, possibly an idea may be conveyed.

Leaving the Kilauea Volcano House our party, consisting of nine tourists, two guides and two horse-tenders, thirteen in all, started about 9 o'clock on Friday morning, the 14th. Passing mounds of Kulan Hill through the beautiful Koa forest into Waiakea, we reached, just before nightfall, a quiet and secluded grove near the flow of 1881. Here we camped. It had rained nearly all day, so that everything was obscured and no idea could be formed of the character, extent or change of the eruption. During the night it cleared and the glow of the fire fountain twenty miles away illuminated our shelter with a lurid glare.

An early start Saturday morning brought us out on the 1881 flow, and for two hours we wound our way among the hummocks or picked out a dubious course in the rough country adjoining the south edge, till we reached the point of contact between the flows of 1852 and 1881. It seemed cruel to have our animals slip and stumble over the broken and dangerous flow any longer, so, leaving horses, mules and tenders, just enough food and drink was carried along for sustenance, and we started on foot to finish the long climb. Our camp was at an elevation of 5,900 feet. Without detailing the weary hours of struggling upward, we arrived at the terminal cone of the 1852 eruption about 5:30 o'clock and suddenly came in view of a fire fountain two miles west. All fatigue was forgotten, and we eagerly hurried forward. The first new lava was reached just east of the 1852 cone. It is broken, ragged and frothy, and probably constitutes what was called the Kau flow. It may have emerged from the first cone of this eruption and, flowing east, ran to the north of the 1852 cone and stopped. Passing over this cone, we came at once to fresh, hot lava and found a channel running about east-southeast which appeared to go over the crest to the south toward Kapapai. But the whole country is covered with fresh lava, which became very much tangled among the numerous old and new cones. As nightfall came down we reached an old cone nearly a mile east of the spouting lava and directly facing it, so concluded to establish "Camp Fire Queen" there. Establishing a camp was a very simple operation. It consisted of laying down our canteens and short rations, wrapping ourselves in blankets and sitting or standing, or anything else to keep warm. It was bitterly cold, and during the night we all crawled over some little steam cracks, preferring the dampness with genial warmth to the biting wind. My aneroid registered about 10,750 feet altitude. Now and then a heavy thud deep under our heads kept us reminded of the fact that a live volcano was not far below. One can not well imagine without having seen the weird and awe-inspiring surroundings. Not a particle of vegetation, not even moss, nothing but desolation—grim and hideous suggestions of death. There was no opportunity for dullness or weariness, for there, just before us, was the brilliant never-ceasing fountain of fire.

Away to the right, running off to the northeast, was a river of fire. It is so deep in its banks that nothing could be seen from our camp except the long line of glowing color above. All night the surging, rushing, roaring thunder of the fire fountains filled the air. Occasionally it would be thrown to a height of two hundred feet or more, and immense flakes fell over the sides and rolled down in all directions.

In the early morning we broke camp and started for the fire cone over new and stony bed of indescribable roughness. Passing just south of dead cone of very recent action and coming to the west side, suddenly we faced, half a hundred feet away, the whole glowing, waving mass of fire. The ground shook and trembled. The wonder of it all is that so close an approach could be made with safety, for comparatively speaking, it was

safe, though possibly that locality is now overflowed or caved-in. The heat was so intense that it was necessary to shield the face. The cone has evidently been built up by the falling lava. It is perhaps 150 feet in height on the north side; considerably lower on the other. A very deep trough, perhaps thirty feet wide at the bottom, opens to the northeast, or, rather, more easterly. The cone is probably two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet across the top and is filled with a less, surging mass of white-hot lava, always leaping into the air, sometimes rising to a height of two hundred feet.

Explosions are continuous. Now and then a heavy volume of white smoke is literally shot into the air. It is always rising and rolling away, covering the island with a thin, vapor-like pall. Fascinating as was the view through the gap into the cone, the sight of the river of fire is not less wonderful.

It rushes through the opening as if shot from a cannon and, plunging over a fall of perhaps twenty feet, continues madly down the mountain side then across the flat, the channel still being deep, channel still being deep, the lava now was nearly as liquid in appearance as water. The run and pass made it roll into immense billows like the rapids at Niagara or like the waves of the sea. The engineer of our party estimated that the channel was fifty feet wide, that the flowing mass was ten feet deep and moved at the rate of forty feet in a second. The bank opposite, which we could see, was deeply undermined, perhaps ten feet.

If so, why not on our side, too? Supposing it should cave in. Such exciting breakfast of hardtack, canned chicken and cold water. It was good, for we were all hot then. At 8 o'clock we began the return journey, and found

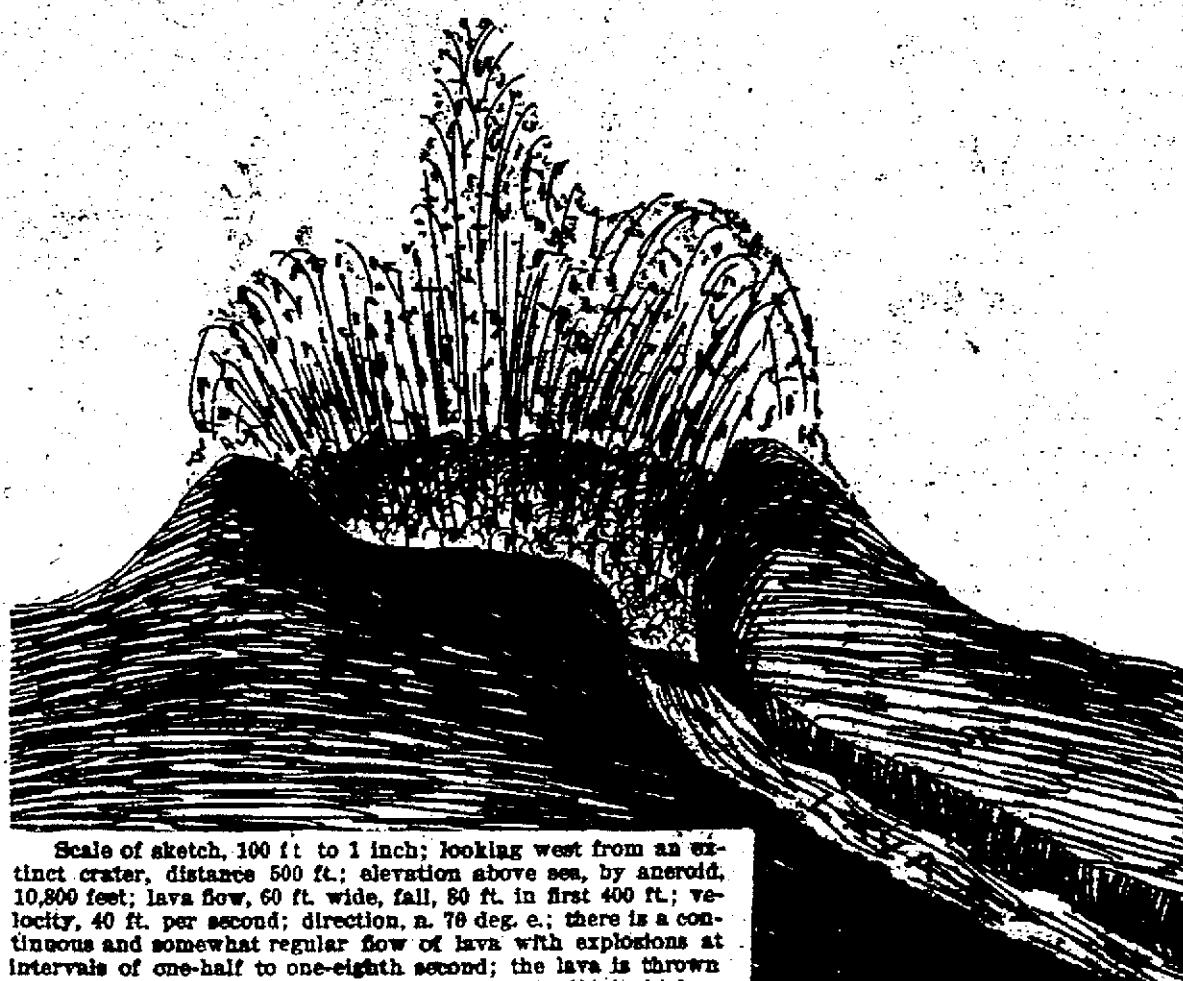
ourselves or over from the 1852 cone to the upper, or first, outbreak of 1859. "Camp Fire Queen" is over a half mile from the main fire fountain. The dotted lines show our trail in and out. Other points of interest are indicated on the diagram.

A word to intending visitors. Start from the Volcano House, making this headquarters, or base of operations. Do not go the way our party and several others have done and are now doing.

If involves three cold and weary nights out, with thirty-five to forty miles of walking, including a climb of four or five thousand feet. It takes you along the two sides of a nearly equilateral triangle. A better way is from the Volcano House up the mountain side by way of Olahakea, on the great land of Kapapai. Camp near the Red Hill, where horses will be left.

Next morning walk five or six miles to the scene of action. See all you want and return to camp; spend the night and back to Kilauea next morning. Or, if more active, start from the Volcano House very early before daybreak, and follow the trail of the source that day. If can be done, say Ahnai and Kamaki, two of the best guides, and return next day. In either of the last two cases less time is spent and your horse, not you, does most of the climbing.

Don't take alcoholic stimulants; your heart wants no stimulation; your pulse is apt to go up to 100 per minute anyway. Drink only water enough to moisten your parched mouth. We found three quarts each more than enough for two days' absence from camp. In the higher altitude rest often and keep as warm as possible. In so doing you will probably avoid mountain sickness. No other route is



ACTIVE CRATER ON MAUNA LOA, JULY 16th, 1899.

ing thoughts did not, however, prevent me from making a sketch of the active and conservative estimates of what was before us. I believe that all of our estimates are below the truth rather than excessive. Think of it. In two seconds an acre of ground would be covered a foot deep with lava. Sometimes the flow would abate for a few seconds, lowering the depth so that it was evident that ten feet deep was not too much. Such Julie were followed by a waving flood of fire which soon filled the whole channel, submerging. Interesting effects were just seen in the covered channel across. Staafatiles formed before the rush wholly dropped, and in a moment they could be seen hanging from the roof still dripping but all bent over stream.

Leaving the fire fountains after an

away from the source, and, while the present course is toward Hilo, yet there is much flat country to be filled before it is likely to push over the edge and run down-hill. It certainly is a pity that it can't content itself with covering worthless land instead

of destroying the rich, wooded country on the easterly slope of the island. The impression is strong in my mind that this eruption and flow lack something of the force and volume of those of 1855-56 and 1880-81, and that it will cease before doing much damage. Still everything is conjecture. Certainly the main thing is very grand and well rewards the labor and weariness of a visit.

C. H. Kluegel has kindly handed a sketch of the fountain. I add a rough diagram, which we believe is approximately correct. It must be two

so good as above suggested. Last, don't fail to come and see. It is the most wonderful sight you will ever see.

W. R. CASTLE.

VOLCANO HOUSE, July 21, 1899.—

The atmosphere has been so dense with volcanic smoke for two days that the mountain could not be seen. This smoke has been equally thick all over the island. It has apparently been a heavy layer only spread over the lower levels, for tourists coming down have lost a brilliant and clear air above.

Wednesday evening a strong trade wind drove the smoke away from this locality and a sight of the mountain

revealed great changes. Where there was one fountain, two were playing magnificently. A little further up the slope a line of smoke columns, extending possibly a half mile, indicated the opening of a new crack with probable emissions of lava. Further down, the mountain another decided cloud shows the presence of another opening, as the smoke was too heavy for a mere flow of lava when there is no vegetation to burn. Every indication is of greater activity with a heavier flow of lava.

The flow seen by us on Sunday morning heading for Kau has not appeared over the crest, and perhaps has ceased running, although Howard Hitchcock, the artist, reports it as active and widespread on Monday. In the interior the flow is rapid and spreads over the open country near Kalaha, with a tendency toward Hilo.

Alexander Atherton and party returned this evening. They report nothing new. They reached the fire fountain and say that the route from here is the only one and the only way by which the mountains can be reached. I am about to start for Kau and Kona.

W. R. CASTLE.

PLAGEE REPORTS.

Are Forwarded From Hong Kong and Yokohama.

The Foreign Office has received letters from Hawaii's sanitary inspectors stationed at Hongkong and Yokohama. From Japan the news comes that an epidemic of dysentery has appeared, and Dr. Rokaku, the Government's representative at Yokohama recommends that this disease be treated here as an infectious, quarantinable disease. In Hongkong, up to the date of writing, there had been 1,005 cases of the bubonic plague.

D. Kokaku's report is as follows:

"The cases of plague reported in the Kans of Kanagawa and Nagasaki are those removed from the steamship America Maru and City of Peking, respectively. The report of the same disease from Formosa is undoubtedly far below the real extent of the epidemic.

In connection with the recent outbreaks of plague upon the steamships of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Pacific Mail Companies, which are now under the same general management, I have to notify you that the agent of these companies has informed me that it has been decided to refuse any steerage passengers from Hongkong or other infected Chinese ports so long as plague continues epidemic. I may add that I have, for several years, urged this action upon the companies trading between China and the United States.

"Epidemic dysentery has already appeared in forty-three out of the forty-seven prefectures of Japan. I have found that, so far, the epidemic is almost strictly limited to the country districts, but few cases have occurred in Yokohama itself.

"I beg to reiterate my former suggestion that dysentery coming from Japan be treated, in all respects, as an infectious, quarantinable disease, the more so, as from the nature of the malady, its detection among embarking passengers is very difficult."

Dr. Jordan, the inspector at Hongkong, writes as follows:

"Bubonic plague continues steadily to increase in this colony. For the week ending June 17, although not showing a very large increase over the previous week, are yet an advance. I have also to notify you that during the past two weeks five Europeans have been struck down with plague. These consist of two inspectors of the sanitary board, two soldiers from the barracks, and one private person. These cases are recovering, three being quite convalescent."

"Following are the returns for the past three weeks:

"Week ending June 3, 92 cases, 27 deaths; week ending June 10, 97 cases, 91 deaths; week ending June 17, 109 cases, 117 deaths."

Under date of July 1, Dr. Jordan writes as follows:

"Bubonic plague continues steadily to increase in this colony. For the week ending June 24, there were 143 cases and 138 deaths."

"Grand totals to date from January 1, 1,005 cases, 1,005 deaths."

"In view of the fact of three of the American mail steamers having been recently placed in quarantine in different ports en route, the agent here is now taking extra precautions by disinfecting the baggage of the entire passengers and crew of these ships. The outgoing mail today (the Gaelic) is the first vessel to carry out this with regard to the crew."

Meeting of Cousins.

A cousin of P. R. Helm, secretary of Pearson & Potter Company, was a member of the cavalry troop on board the City of Para.

The young man left Yellowstone Park the 19th of last month, coming out on "sleek" over twelve feet of snow. He found the change in climate from the Yellowstone to Hawaii not only a most decided one, but also a most agreeable one.

The cousins had no idea of meeting here and, not having seen each other for twelve years, were more than pleased with their visit.

There was a small blaze at the T. B. Murray's home in Pukahau yesterday morning. Little damage was done.

JUDD - HARTWELL

Quiet and Pretty Wedding of Two Well-known People.

BEAUTY AND FASHION ATTEND

Open Air Reception Afterwards at Which Some Three or Four Hundred Were Present.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Miss Madeline Perry Hartwell was married to Albert Francis Judd, Jr., at 4 p.m. yesterday at the residence of Gen. A. S. Hartwell in Puunui, Judd street.

Only the immediate relatives of the parties were present. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Wm. M. Kincaid. He used the attractive marriage service which is one of his own composition. The marriage took place in the parlor, which was decorated in green and yellow, with malibis, ferns and yellow coreopsis. Mr. W. O. Smith, an uncle of the bride, gave her away. Miss Bernice Hartwell was the maid of honor, and Mr. James R. Judd was the best man.

At five o'clock a reception took place on the lawn. The bride and groom stood in front of the royal palms. Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Smith, Miss Juliette Hartwell and Miss Bernice Hartwell assisted in the reception. The bride wore a white gown, white veil with orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of white geraniums. The ushers were John Waterhouse, Montague Cooke, James Judd, Allan Harvey, Allan Judd and Henry Judd. The groom and the ushers were dressed in white. Music was furnished by the Quintette club.

The weather was fine and the out-of-door reception presented an exceedingly pretty and effective scene. Several hundred visitors were present. The reception closed at half past six and the bride and groom immediately left for Chief Justice Judd's country place at Kealahawau, on the eastern side of the island.

THE STOCK MARKET.

Prices Fell Before a Furious Onslaught of the Bears.

At the morning session of the stock exchange yesterday the bear element got in its deadly work in great shape. Hawaiian Agricultural dropped from \$300 to \$275, in spite of a rumor on the street that the directors are considering an increase of monthly dividends from 2½ to 5 per cent.; Pioneer Mill also dropped from \$300 to \$275. Offers of \$6 for Kihel met with scorn, \$7.50 being asked. It sold later in the day for \$7. Oahu was offered as low as \$197½ for the new stock, equivalent to \$270 for the old issue, with no takers.

George Carter's offer of 50 shares of McBryde at \$2.50, however, was snapped up, and although he offered eight lots of the same size hand running they were all taken in. The price jumped to \$2.75 as soon as Carter quit selling.

In yesterday's transactions Geo. R. Carter was the principal seller while Frank Hustace and Bob Shingle of Waterhouse & Co. were the main buyers.

The Hawaiian Exchange came to the conclusion that their own and their customers' interests would be best conserved by taking a vacation for a month, and a resolution to that effect passed.

FIRE AT HONOPIU.

R. R. Hinds Warehouse and Valuable Contents Destroyed.

A barrel of lime placed in such a position that water would drip off the roof upon it was the cause of a destructive fire at Honoipu a few days ago. The warehouse of R. R. Hinds was destroyed together with the cable leading to the landing and a valuable cargo unloaded only a few days before. The aggregate loss will easily foot up over \$50,000. Seventy tons of fertilizer, 800 bags of sugar and 400 cases of kerosene were also destroyed. When the watchman first smelt the fire he dashed a bucket of water upon the place whence the smoke was arising. This increased the difficulty as the barrels containing the lime burst into flames, igniting a quantity of oil stored nearby. There was no insurance on the property.

Officers Elected.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of W. G. Irwin & Co., held yesterday, the following officers were elected: W. G. Irwin, president; Claus Spreckels, vice-president; W. M. Giffard, secretary and treasurer; H. M. Whitney, Jr., auditor.

The Match Shoot.

The match shoot between teams from Co. F and the police force was held home.

VISITING MEDICOS

Luau in Their Honor on Saturday Night.

Entertained in Hawaiian Style. By Drs. Day and Wood—Lunched on Tamaius With Dr. Cooper.

A luau in regular Hawaiian style was given by Drs. Day and Wood at their Beretania street premises, formerly the Club Hotel, on Saturday evening in honor of Dr. Sean, the noted Chicago surgeon, and Professor Brower of Rush College, who are visiting this city for a short time. Members of the Board of Health and the local medical fraternity were invited guests.

The feast was prepared under the direction of Mrs. Arnold and comprised every Hawaiian delicacy, nothing but native foods being on the table. Those present in addition to Dr. Sean and Prof. Brower and their hosts were Major Woods of Buena Vista Hospital, Major Bradley and Captain Styles of the U. S. Hospital Ship Relief, Dr. Stone of the U. S. T. Brutus, Dr. Myers, Taylor, Hoffman, Platt, Cooper, Humphris, Garvin, Alvarez, Emerson and Howard, Attorney-General Cooper, George W. Smith, James Judd and Mr. Hervey.

During the feast the Misses Kaneko entertained the guests with native airs, while photographer Davey succeeded in getting a splendid flashlight picture of the scene.

At the end of the feast Dr. Sean led off with a few remarks in which he paid special praise to Hawaiian cooking, saying that he had been feasted in many cities in the world but never had been given a greater variety of good things to eat cooked in such an attractive style. Major Bradley favored his hearers with an interesting account of the work on the Relief and Captain Styles gave a graphic description of the first army hospital train run during the war, of which he was in charge, and by which wounded soldiers were transported from Tampa to the hospitals at Atlanta and elsewhere.

Dr. C. B. Cooper entertained Dr. Sean and Prof. Brower at his place on Tamaius heights yesterday, where an elegant lunch was served, the guests being nearly all of those present at the luau.

The man who had made the assault on the would-be suicide was placed under arrest by the deputy sheriff. He will be prosecuted as soon as the wounded man is able to testify. The statement of Matsunuku was taken, in case his wounds should prove fatal.

DEADLY WEAPONS.

Must Not Be Brought on Shore By Soldiers.

Yesterday afternoon Deputy Marshal Chillingworth addressed the following to the commanding officer of the U. S. A. T. City of Para, now lying in the harbor:

"I beg to call your attention to the fact that the colored troops, who arrived here on the U. S. Transport City of Para yesterday are allowed to leave that vessel with weapons obviously and imminently dangerous to life, such as revolvers and razors. Several complaints have been made to this office and unless the weapons are taken away from these men, they will be subject to arrest on the charge of violating Section 688 Penal Laws, which prohibits the carrying of deadly weapons without being authorized by law."

A number of instances were called to the attention of the police where the colored soldiers had flashed revolvers and razors to accentuate their demands when in the Chinese quarter of the city. Even at the corner of King and Port streets two of the negroes became engaged in a quarrel and instantly there were "razors in the air."

JERSEY CATTLE FOR GUAM.

On the collier Brutus there is a Jersey bull, one Jersey heifer, and a Jersey cow which has a calf a few days old. This stock was purchased in San Francisco by order of the Navy Department, and will be taken to Guam where the cattle are inferior. Although these animals have been on the vessel for about three months, they are in excellent condition. Their feet are however rather tender.

Visiting Musicians.

Among the through passengers by the Moana were J. C. W. Nicholson, of the firm of Nicholson & Co., large music dealers in Sydney, and Edgar Strauss, Australia's leading cello player. The gentlemen made their headquarters at the Bergstrom Music Co.'s store where they met many musicians. They also called on Annie Montague Turner, who is a great favorite with the Colonial people.

Senator Beveridge.

United States Senator A. J. Beveridge and wife were booked to leave Hongkong by the Gaelic, but for some reason did not come. It is hoped that the Senator will not forego his intention to take in Honolulu on his way home.

ITCHING PILES.

From the Melbourne Age.

Ever have any irritation of the skin? There are many forms of it, any of them bad enough to tax your patience. Hemorrhoid, a plague of the night; no rest for the sufferer from that complaint. Eczema, too; hives don't sound dangerous, but they cause much misery to those unfortunate enough to be troubled with them. Doan's Ointment is "A wonder" for any such trouble.

Any troublesome irritation of the skin can't resist its healing, soothing influence. Lots of Honolulu people know this now.

Mr. H. Ryall, of No. 11, Grosvenor St., South Yarra, is a very old resident of Melbourne. He states:

For some considerable time I have been a sufferer from that annoying complaint known as irritating piles. At times the irritation was very annoying, especially at night, and in the warm weather. I applied some of Doan's Ointment which I had obtained and I am pleased to say that it gave me the desired relief from this annoying disease.

Doan's Ointment is splendid in all diseases of the skin: Eczema, piles, hives, insect bites, sores, chilblains, etc. It is perfectly safe and very effective. Very frequently two or three boxes have made a complete cure of chronic cases that have not yielded to other remedies for years.

Doan's Ointment is sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

A BIRTHDAY PARTY.

Ideal Scene on the Grounds of the Methodist Parsonage.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal church gave "A Birthday Party" on the lawn of the parsonage last evening, which was the most successful one ever given by the society. The night was ideal the grounds were well illuminated, and the attendance large. For programme there was music by Prof. Samuels' mandolin club, recitations by Miss Farmer, Miss Lanson, Mr. Hartman and Mr. Peck; a solo by Mrs. Cohn and a quartette entitled "The Harvest Moon," by the Misses Chamberlin and Bernice and Messrs. Ford and Pearson. Refreshments were served.

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says Mr. W. B. Cooper of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I. and all druggists and dealers.

Williams College has lately conferred the honorary degree of Master of Arts on D. H. Hitchcock of Hilo, a member of the "Garfield Class" which graduated in 1856.

Women in Business



Business men often express the opinion that there is one thing which will prevent women from completely filling man's place in the business world—they can't be depended upon because they are sick too often. It is true that many women are compelled to look forward to times when they are unable to attend to social or business duties. Their appearance plainly indicates their condition and they are reluctant to be seen, even by their friends. Read what a business woman says to such sufferers:

Mrs. C. W. Mansfield, 55 Farar Street, Detroit, Mich., says: "A complication of female ailments keeps me awake nights and worn out. I could get no relief from medicine and hope was slipping away from me. Recently in my employ gave me a box of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I took one every night at first for the first time in months. I bought more and they cured me as they also cured several other people to my knowledge. I think that if you should ask any of the druggists of Detroit, who are the best buyers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills they would say the young women. These pills certainly build up the nervous system and make strong women of them. I am pleased to recommend them as they did more for me than any physician and I can give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for sale. People swear by my general good health to-day."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are for sale by all druggists, or will be sent postpaid, on receipt of price, 50 cents per box; six boxes, \$2.50, by the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N.Y. Our new book, PLAIN TALKS TO WOMEN, sent free to any address on request.

2-Two Leaders-2

One for the table, the other for the yard—both for you.

Fine quality of BLOWN TUMBLERS, engraved in 8 designs.

Your choice at 75 cents per dozen. You know the regular price.

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Complete outfit in Crockery, Glass, Cutlery, Plated Ware and Kitchen Utensils, including Stove and Refrigerator for

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When you are in our store always inspect the Bargain Tables on the second floor (take elevator).

You are sure to see something you want and the price will not stop you.

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"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds. It is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores. Cures Sores on the Neck. Cures Sores on the Legs. Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face. Cures Scurvy. Cures Ulcers. Cures Ulcers and Skin Disease. Cures Glandular Swellings. Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the body and cures it. As the blood is purified from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 2d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, £1.—equivalent to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—Blood Mixture.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes passed off by unscrupulous dealers. The words "Lincoln" and "England" and "Clarke's Blood Mixture" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's Warranted Blood Mixture" is blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

MR. HATCH WRITES

About Some Editorial Opinions in This Paper.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION

Presents Powerful Arguments to Show That the United States Constitution is in Force Here.

Editor of ADVERTISER.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express my dissent from the constitutional views so repeatedly presented in the Advertiser. I believe that they are both unsound from a legal standpoint and charged with possible injury of the gravest kind to this community.

My view is that the constitution of the United States belongs to us; that it became extended to these Islands by the act of annexation, and that no power exists which can deprive us of it. We can not secede; neither can we be cast off. We are part and parcel of the United States. I deny that the Constitution is subject to the control of Congress. It can not be made a matter of legislation. Your argument that it does not apply to these Islands until Congress so enacts would imply that Congress could extend it or not; or could extend it and then take it away; or could take it away from any other portion of the country. To my mind the better theory is that the Constitution applied by its own inherent force the moment the act of political union was completed. It applied as a necessary incident to the status given us as a part of the United States. Annexation having been brought about in a constitutional method, by the exercise of both the treaty-making and legislative powers of the two countries, constitutes a contract of the very highest conceivable character. We in Hawaii should be the last to concede that one party to the contract by its sole act can destroy it, as, for instance, by making us a colony. Can Congress decree that we shall be taken to be a part of Guam? Not unless it repudiates the contract by which we were made a part of the United States. The statutes of the United States must be extended by act of Congress; the distinction between statutes and the Constitution in this connection is obvious.

There seems to exist in certain quarters much nervousness as to the consequences which would follow if it were admitted that the Constitution of the United States is now the law of the land; notably amongst other instances, with the apologists for contract labor. We ought to all rejoice that that institution is moribund. We could take more pride in ourselves if this blot could have been removed by act of our own before the enactment of a plan of government for us by Congress.

You quote Senator Morgan, but the quotation does not support your conclusion. We all know he considers us a part of the United States. We all know that his Americanism is not of the thin and watery variety and that his respect for the Constitution is punctilious. He will never be found holding that the Constitution does not extend to every nook and cranny of the United States. He considers the situation here anomalous; probably because he takes it that two constitutions, or one and part of another, apply and obtain at the same time. That of the United States is the only one of any vitality. How little of that of the Republic of Hawaii remains will be appreciated when it is remembered that not a single officer of the local government holds office under it. They all hold under President McKinley. His power to appoint is surely not derived from the constitution of the Republic of Hawaii. No more of that remains than can be construed to be municipal law under the terms of the joint resolution of annexation. Would it be held that after Congress shall extend the laws of the United States to Hawaii that the constitution of Hawaii still remains in force? Must a constitutional convention be convened to repeal it piecemeal? Having served its purpose in helping to tide over a transition period, that constitution has passed into history, together with the republic founded upon it. It was abrogated by necessary intendment by the very act of union.

F. M. HATCH.
Honolulu, July 21, 1899.

What the views of our Supreme Court are regarding the extension of the Constitution to this territory, or what the views of the Advertiser are on the subject will not have the slightest influence in Congress. As Mr. Hatch correctly states, this little Republic made a contract of annexation with the United States, which secured to Hawaii whatever rights any territory has under the Constitution and Laws. The contract is executed and is in full force. It is the intention of the administration to carry out this special contract by further legislation which will in no way whatever discriminate against Hawaii. The enemies of Hawaii will, no doubt, make some effort to secure laws discriminating against her, but it is well understood that the President, Senator Morgan and other friends of Hawaii do not anticipate any serious trouble in securing the necessary legislation.

But the contract of annexation is in force, and it is not for Congress, but for the Supreme Court to say whether or not the Constitution applied by its inherent force to the contract of union was made. If the Constitution applies, the

Supreme Court will promptly declare any discriminating legislation to be unconstitutional and void. We have our rights fixed by the contract of union and Congress cannot disturb them. If Mr. Hatch's views are correct, and we believe that there are strong arguments in support of those views, we will see that the Supreme Court of the United States, will easily check any discriminating legislation. It is now beyond the power of Congress to change, even if it desired to do so, the political agreement made with Hawaii which is that it shall become an integral part of the American soil without any qualifications whatsoever. There is no such agreement existing between Porto Rico, the Philippines and the United States.

Aside from this view of the matter, it seems to us that our territorial Supreme Court, by its adjudication, avoided placing the government at Washington in a most embarrassing position.

If our territorial court had declared that the Newlands act, which provides that "the existing customs regulations of the Hawaiian Islands and other countries shall remain unchanged," was void because it was unconstitutional, and had also declared our municipal customs laws to be void, because unconstitutional, this Republic or Imperium in Imperio as Senator Morgan calls it, would be left without any laws regulating duties, and a large source of our revenue would have been cut off. Our Supreme Court could not equalize the duties, because a judgment to that effect would be simply amending an unconstitutional law.

The error of our territorial court, if any, is in passing upon a Federal question entirely beyond its jurisdiction. It has attempted to construe the constitutional relations of the Federal government to these Islands, and there is no power granting it jurisdiction to do so.

If it had said, "we will declare our municipal customs laws valid under the Newlands act, until a competent Federal court declares otherwise," it would have kept well within its jurisdiction and left the "wrestling" with this difficult and novel question to a court legally competent to decide it. It has decided the case, in all probability as the U. S. Supreme Court has decided it, but has it not passed upon a question beyond its jurisdiction? The Editor.]

TRIED MURDER AND SUICIDE.**But Succeeded Only in Landing Himself in the Hospital.**

A young Galician attempted both murder and suicide yesterday morning in his home on a lane leading from Emma street. He first attempted to kill his wife by firing one shot at her, but succeeded in only slightly injuring her. He then turned the pistol on himself and fired twice. One of the bullets entered his chest, the other his left side just above the heart. Jealousy was the cause of the act, he having suspected his wife of infidelity. The man will recover, although he almost succeeded in his suicidal intent.

SEWER SYSTEM.**Actual Work Has Now Commenced at Kakaako.**

Active work has been begun on Honolulu's sewerage system. For the last two days a gang of men has been engaged in making excavations for the discharge reservoir which is to be built in Kakaako. The scene of operations is alongside of the beach road, a short distance Walkiki of the new Iron Works building. From this reservoir by means of pumps the sewage will be carried a mile out into the sea through huge pipes. The water, at the place of final discharge in the ocean, has a depth of one hundred feet. This guards against all possibility of the refuse being washed up again along the beach.

The men who are engaged in this preliminary work came down with Mr. Vincent, the constructive engineer, on the Mariposa. They are all experienced men and after the ground is broken for the laying of the pipe, they will be placed in charge of the different gangs of laborers. These latter will all be obtained in this city. Engineers Vincent and Edwards are on the ground constantly paying attention to every detail. They have both studied the local conditions thoroughly and confidently assert that before this time next year Honolulu will possess a sewerage system which will be the equal of anything on the Mainland.

THE BEST TREATMENT FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM.
Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Iowa. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

PROFIT SHARING**As in Operation on the Kona Sugar Company's Plantation.****NO CONTRACT LABOR EMPLOYED**

Some Three Hundred Men Working Under 30 Separate Agreements to Furnish Cane.

That it is possible to run a sugar plantation successfully and economically without employing contract labor is being demonstrated on the lands of the Kona Sugar Company on the leeward side of Hawaii. Here all the cane cultivation is being done by hubs or partnerships of men under agreements with the company. No contract labor is employed anywhere about the place, and very few men are even working for wages. Everybody who is raising sugar cane for the plantation is working for himself and will share in the profits of his work.

In order to obtain some definite information from headquarters about the system pursued on this plantation, a representative of this paper called at the office of M. W. McChesney & Sons, the agents of the plantation in this city, where the following particulars were obtained:

"Yes, it is true we have no contract labor of any kind on the Kona Sugar Company's plantation," said Mr. Jesse McChesney. "In fact, the company employs very few men in any capacity outside of the mill. We rely entirely on renting our lands on a profit-sharing system. That is, we furnish the land, the seed cane, the use of plows and teams and implements needed as the work progresses; we also make necessary advances of provisions and so on to last until the cane can be delivered at the mill. We then make and sell the sugar and divide the profits, of course deducting the amounts advanced while the crop has been growing, with interest. On some of our agreements made as long as two years ago we charged 8 and 9 per cent. interest on advances, but on those recently made we only get 7 per cent."

"How many of these agreements have you in force at the present time?"

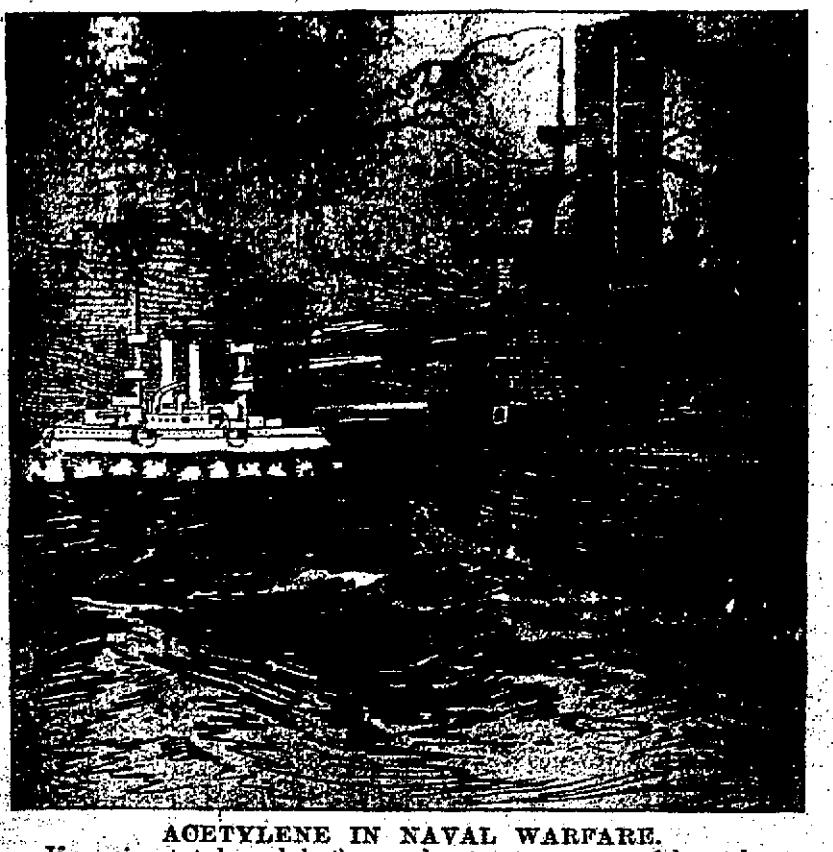
"I have about thirty in this bunch, representing about 1,500 acres of land. We have more in process of conclusion but they have not been sent down to us from the plantation, so I do not include them. Take them and examine them or copy any one of them if you wish."

One was selected at random by the writer, from which the following is copied verbatim:

That the said parties have agreed and do agree by these presents as follows:

The said parties of the second part will plant and properly cultivate under and by the advice of said party of the first part, commencing within ten days from date, all that portion of land situated in Kahului 2, aforesaid mauka of the upper government road, and under the control of said party of the first part, with sugar-cane; said parcel being part of tract controlled by said party of the first part, ten acres of which, as above described, shall be planted this year. They shall also plant and cultivate as aforesaid ten acres or more of sugar cane in every succeeding year from date of this agreement for a term of five years, and will finish such planting not later than the first day of October in every year, and also will cut such cane when ripe and ready for grinding and ordered to be cut by said party of the first part, and will deliver the same into flumes as may be directed by said party of the first part, and all such work and labor shall be done faithfully at their own cost and expense; and in case of neglect or nonfulfillment of any condition herein set forth by said parties of the second part then the said party of the first part shall have the right and privilege to take possession of all such cane and lands and work the same as if it was belonging to him, and give account of such expenses as may be necessary for carrying on such work and deliver only after deducting such amount of expenses, the surplus, if any, will the said parties of the second part; and it is further agreed that said party of the first part will give free of charge to the said parties of the second part ten acres of land at present, and at their request ten acres or more in succession for the next two years for the cultivation of cane only; and the said party of the first part will advance to said parties of the second part such goods and wares as, they may choose from time to time, until said cane shall be cut and manufactured into sugar; and the said parties of the second part agree and bind themselves to pay either in sugar or money for such advances, with interest at the rate of one per cent. per month.

The said party of the first part agrees and binds himself that he will properly have all such cane as may be delivered to him in such flumes manufactured into sugar, and will divide all such proceeds therefrom in two equal parts and deliver up to said parties of the second part, after deducting all such advances and interest or other expenses from their half, the surplus, if any. And it is also agreed between said parties that said parties of the second part shall have no right in anywise to dispose of the whole or any part of the agreement without the consent of the party of the first part, his assigns, repre-



ACETYLENE IN NAVAL WARFARE.

If experiments to be made by the navy department prove successful, acetylene gas will become a valuable assistance in sea fighting at night. Shells filled with calcium carbide may be discharged to a distance of two miles.

representatives, executors or administrators. This agreement shall continue in force for a term of five years or longer if so agreed by both parties.

"Now these contracts are, of course, for different sized patches of land according to the number of men they are made with. They run from five to ten years. You will observe we secure the planting of the same quantity of land every year for three years, and in some cases five. By that time we secure a rotation of crops from ratoons and replanting. Some of these contracts are over two years old and we have some grinding to do this season for the earliest of them. Next season there will be the first crop to take off from 200 to 250 acres. We could grind much more done this year, but we are reserving all the cane we can obtain for seed planting and we are also purchasing more on the outside. With what cane we have on hand and have bargained for we shall have fully 1,500 acres under cultivation by the first of the year."

"How much and what kind of labor do your present agreements represent?" was next asked.

"Last year about eighty men were at work under agreements made with us. This year there must be at least 250 at work, or the number may be even more. Our agreements are mostly with Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese. I could furnish you exact data as to nationality later on if desired. Then again we have similar agreements with white men living in the vicinity who furnish their own land, receiving five-eighths of the profits, while the mill gets the other three-eighths. Sometimes it is arranged to pay a ground rent in these cases."

"How about natives, Mr. McChesney?" was the next question.

"Oh, we have some natives working on this plan. Here is an agreement with one native hui, which undertakes to cultivate five acres a year for five years, making twenty-five at the end of the period. There are others I might pick out."

"Would it be asking too much if you gave a general idea of the scope and plans of your corporation?"

"Certainly not. There is nothing to conceal. We have been experimenting with cane in Kona for the past five years, until we became satisfied that it could be successfully cultivated to a profit. We incorporated last year with a capital of \$500,000, of which \$180,000 is paid up and the balance assessable stock. The company then owned about 3,000 acres of land some of it in fee, but most of it under long lease. Since incorporation we have added to our holdings about 1,000 acres in fee at a cost of from \$10 to \$12 per acre, and from 300 to 400 acres on 20 to 30-year leases. In addition there is adjoining land available for cane planting owned by private parties up to five or six thousand acres. Our mill, of course, is a small one, its present capacity being about twenty tons per day of ten hours. Our intention is to devote a considerable portion of the money realized from the last two or three assessments to the purchase of a new mill for the 1902 crop. After next year's planting we shall be in definite shape to decide on the size of the mill we shall need. At present we can get along very well with what we have and we can grind all the year round in Kona."

"What varieties of cane do you plant?"

"On the upper lands we find the New Caledonia and Rose Bamboo to be the best; on the lower lands we plant the Lahaina variety. We have really had no fair test of the yield per acre. What was ground at the small mill last year yielded between five and ten tons to the acre."

"One more question. What are the prospects for the future with your experience to date?"

"Better than ever. We find the men work harder than under the contract system. We get more work in proportion with fewer men than under the system heretofore in vogue. Under our plan the company gets the benefit of running a much larger plantation on the same amount of capital than we could if we employed the laborers direct. The higher sugar is in value the more the laborer gets for his work, while on the hand if sugar should go down to half its present value the mill would still be running at profit. We are more than satisfied with the outlook from our profit-sharing system as far as we can judge of the future from the past."

"To return to the labor question, Mr. McChesney. How has it worked so far?"

"Excellently," was the reply. "There has never been any trouble under our

The best at the lowest price at HOPPS.

In Solid Mahogany

We have just opened up the most elegant line of Parlor Furniture seen here. Everything in Solid Mahogany.

Cabinets AND Whatnots.

That are just the the articles you have waited so long for to complete the artistic effect of your parlors.

Chairs AND Tables.

Dainty and elegant, yet withal, strong and serviceable.

This is no everyday selection and we anticipate a speedy clearance.

A few nice CHILD'S SWINGS.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

THE DOCTORS

SAY THAT—

Malaria AND**Microbes**

Have small chances when PURE WATER is provided

THIS IS THE SEASON

When drinking water needs to be purified.

You can get the most perfect

Water Filters

AND

Coolers

From

THE PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

At their

Fort Street Store

And at their

Household Supply Department

On Bethel Street.

G. N. WILCOX, President.
E. SUHR, Secretary and Treasurer.

J. F. HACKFELD, Vice President.
T. MAY, Auditor.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467.

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND:—

PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

NITRATE OF SODA, CALCIFFED FERTILIZER,

SALTS, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist.

Guaranteed in every respect.

Particulars apply to

Dr. W. AVERDAM Manager.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company.

FUTURE NOB HILL

What Was Seen on a Tour of Inspection of Pacific Heights.

HOW MR. DESKY BUILDS ROADS

Exclusive Water Works, Electric Light system, Electric Railway and Other Conveniences.

There are quite a number of people in this city who think they know all there is to be learned about road building, but even such might get a pointer or two by taking a trip over the road that C. S. Desky has had completed to Pacific Heights, by which name he designates what he is determined shall be the future Nob Hill of this city.

It has gotten to be pretty well understood here that what Mr. Desky undertakes will surely be accomplished; and he is a gentleman who does not allow any grass to grow under his feet when he starts in to do anything, as witness what he has done in the way of road building in the last three months.

Accepting an invitation to a drive yesterday over the new road behind a spanking big team that cost Mr. Desky over \$500, and which he only received from California about three weeks ago, an Advertiser representative was shown many things in the course of the afternoon that opened his eyes to the great work now being carried on in opening up the Pacific Heights property. In the first place it must be understood that this property embraces some 420 acres formerly owned by the Booth estate and that Mr. Desky paid in the neighborhood of \$100,000 for it. The tract includes the main ridge dividing the Nuuanu and Pauoa valleys and the land on either side of it extending from the Pauoa stream on one side to the Nuuanu stream on the other. About eighty acres of the highest portion of the land is suitable for residence property, and comprises charming "knolls," undulating pasture lands and gentle slopes of easy descent. Here are found beyond question the most beautiful views to be obtained anywhere on the Island. At altitudes ranging from 400 to 700 feet according to location, most beautiful panoramas unfold themselves to view. The pretty city of Honolulu and its still more beautiful environs lay beneath, the two patches of rice fields of the Pauoa valley are stretched almost at one's feet like a carpet. One actually looks down into Punchbowl, not at it, while the beautiful villas of Waikiki can be picked out with the naked eye, while the bold, rugged outlines of Diamond Head and the silvery sea as a background. Away off in the other direction are the Ewa and Oahu plantations looking like evergreen glades in the brilliant verdancy of their cane fields, the silvery threadlike streams and quiescent lakes that distinguish Pearl Harbor, with the Waianae mountains half hidden in their own shadowy depths and Barber's Point thrown out in bold relief against the broad Pacific. Truly a magnificent view and one of which the eye can never tire.

The road which Mr. Desky has had constructed to reach his property leaves the Government road at a point near the Booth homestead. For the first three or four hundred feet there is a seven and one-half per cent grade, but afterward the grade is uniform six per cent for the entire distance to the top of the ridge—two miles and a quarter. The greater portion of this road, especially at the lower end, is blasted out of solid rock, thousands of tons of which have been used in constructing rock walls and embankments and in forming a solid roadway. So even is the grade and so easy the ascent that teams can go to the summit at a trot.

"It has cost me about \$20,000 to build this road," said Mr. Desky, while on the way up, "and it will take another \$5,000 to finish it. All this work has been done inside of three months. At the rate the Government is putting the Nuuanu valley road through it would take them three years to do what I have done in three months, and you will notice that this road is wide enough for three teams to be driven abreast. There is no shoddy work about this road; it is built on the old Roman system—built to last. I have had as high as eighty-five men on this work almost constantly and my pay rolls for the last two months have averaged \$320 per day exclusive of tools, powder and fuse. No, there has been no contract work done here. Time is money with me, and my experience is that I can get more work done in a shorter time if I keep the superintendence of it in my own hands. In another month the road will be finished, macadamized and rolled for the entire distance, and Honolulu people will have a scenic road of even more beauty than that of the Pali, which has not cost them a cent."

"How are lots selling, Mr. Desky?" "I am not selling lots yet," was the answer. "I have not sold a single lot yet, nor will I until the road is entirely finished and the water laid on."

"You can't get the Government water up here," ventured a member of the party.

"What do I want with the Government water? I have my own water works. I own nine-tenths of that stream of water you see running down the Pauoa valley, a never-failing supply in the driest of seasons. This comes from a spring on my land which I have already developed into a supply sufficient for 5,000 people, so my engineers tell me. I have already constructed a reservoir at the spring from which about a mile of six-inch pipe runs.

TURNED TO HILLO

Mr. Baldwin Tells of the Direction of the Lava Streams.

COMPARED WITH FORMER FLOWS

Present Flow Has Reached the Middle Ground and Turned Towards the Rainy City.

Hilo, Hawaii, July 21, 1899.

EDITOR ADVERTISER:—There seems to be so much confusion in regard to the direction of flows coming from the present outbreak that a word in explanation of the nature of the country therabouts may be helpful.

Before doing this I should like to say that the information in regard to the location of the present outbreak, which was contained in the article signed "By One of the Party" in the Gazette of July 18th, was obtained from Surveyor E. D. Baldwin. No one is better acquainted with that region than he, as he has surveyed and traversed the whole of it. Also he has taken particular pains to locate the position of the different outbreaks from that spot. It was he who mapped out the route of the first Hilo party, which route has now been established as the best one from Hilo to the source of the flow of 1899.

Running from the summit of Mauna Loa towards the east and part way down the side of the mountain there is a ridge, or long spur. It is along this ridge that so many of Mauna Loa's outbreaks have occurred—those of 1842, 1855, 1880-81 and the present one.

A flow breaking out upon this ridge might flow directly toward Waiakea, toward the Volcano House, or toward the middle ground between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.

A flow going low down on the ridge, or toward the east, would flow toward Waiakea. One breaking high up would flow down either one side or the other, as it could not follow the summit of the ridge for any length owing to its narrowness there. Thus it would go either towards the Volcano House or toward the middle ground between Mauna Kea and Mauna Loa.

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A flow going toward the Volcano House would turn at right angles to its first course after flowing twelve or fifteen miles, owing to the natural trend of the ground, and thus ultimately would flow toward the sea between Puna and Kau.

Heavy teaming from Hilo to the Oahu sugar plantation is cutting up the volcano road.

Viggo Jacobsen's heraldic exhibit for Omaha went forward by the Moana last Friday.

A strike among Japanese laborers on the Pepee plantation was narrowly averted last week.

W. R. Castle has left the Volcano House to view the eruption from the Kona and Kau side.

The trial of the Lanapahoehoe Spaniard accused of poisoning a Japanese resulted in acquittal.

George E. Beardman has returned from Yokohama, whether he went in the interests of Japanese immigration.

A week from today the Chinese Consulate will fittingly observe the birthday of the Emperor.

Shroeder's Walluku Hotel will, after its proximity, be located one door below Hoffman's, at Walluku.

The hand played for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Relief yesterday afternoon. The men enjoyed the concert immensely.

F. J. Cross gave an interesting lecture last Saturday night at the residence of S. M. Ballou on the subject of wireless telegraphy.

The band of the 24th Regiment, on the City of Para, gave a concert Saturday night at the Hotel. It was enjoyed by a large crowd of people.

A number of caravans and wagons were hired by the Red Cross Society yesterday and used for transporting the soldiers of the Relief about the city.

Robert L. Scott states that the sale of season tickets for the Tivoli company engagement will open at Bergstrom's music store next Wednesday morning.

The Hilo Herald says the sulphur banks at the center of Kilauea are shifting to a point near the hotel. The volume of steam is increasing all the time and the heat is growing more intense.

The amount of sugar shipped from

Hilo to the United States during the first six months of the present year is 64,614,004 pounds, valued at \$1,528,452.48, says the Tribune. This amount is considerably in excess of that

INSURANCE RATES.

Probability of a Reduction in the Near Future.

What will be an important event in local fire insurance matters is the arrival of a special agent from the Western Board of Underwriters some time next month. A short time ago Honolulu underwriters wrote to the Western Board asking them to send a man to thoroughly investigate local conditions and establish a general re-rating. This request will probably be complied with, and the agent is expected to arrive by the latter part of August.

When seen regarding the matter last night, a prominent Honolulu insurance man admitted that it was likely that the new rating would be lower than the one in effect at present.

Malamalu School Property Sold. The Malamalu school property, Kauai, has been recently transferred to Hon. G. N. Wilcox by the Hawaiian Board in consideration of the sum of \$6,000, which, it is said, the board will set aside for educational purposes, to be known as "The J. K. Smith Memorial Fund," in honor of the founder and patron of the school.

Mr. Wilcox generously returned to the board most of the personal property of the school, and this has been disposed of at public auction, realizing the sum of \$551.25, which will be added to the above fund.

A Heavy Exhibit.

The iron log, about which two native lawyers have been brought before the Supreme Court on a charge of attempting to extort \$20,000 from James A. Doyle, was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon as an exhibit in the case. It took no less than ten men to carry it up the stairs.

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

What does it do?

It causes the oil glands in the skin to become more active, making the hair soft and glossy, precisely as nature intended.

It cleanses the scalp from dandruff and thus removes one of the great causes of baldness.

It makes a better circulation in the scalp and stops the hair from coming out.

It prevents and cures baldness.

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely make hair grow on bald heads, provided only there is any life remaining in the hair bulbs.

It restores color to gray or white hair. It does not do this in a moment; it will a hair dye; but in a short time the gray color of age gradually disappears and the darker color of youth takes its place.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agana.

LOCAL BREVIETIES.

Captain W. Matson of Hilo left on the Moana.

Manager C. M. Walton and family have returned to Pahala.

The Hawaiian Stock Exchange has adjourned for one month.

Colonel George Macfarlane and family left on the City of Peking.

Prof. A. B. Ingalls and wife have returned from Hawaii and Maui.

Gus Mauer has returned to the Mainland after a few days' stay here.

Hiram Bingham, Jr., was among the Moana's big passenger list from this port.

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Shroeder's Walluku Hotel will, after its proximity, be located one door below Hoffman's, at Walluku.

The hand played for the sick and wounded soldiers of the Relief yesterday afternoon. The men enjoyed the concert immensely.

F. J. Cross gave an interesting lecture last Saturday night at the residence of S. M. Ballou on the subject of wireless telegraphy.

The band of the 24th Regiment, on the City of Para, gave a concert Saturday night at the Hotel. It was enjoyed by a large crowd of people.

A number of caravans and wagons were hired by the Red Cross Society yesterday and used for transporting the soldiers of the Relief about the city.

Robert L. Scott states that the sale of

season tickets for the Tivoli company engagement will open at Bergstrom's music store next Wednesday morning.

The Hilo Herald says the sulphur

banks at the center of Kilauea are shifting to a point near the hotel. The volume of steam is increasing all the time and the heat is growing more intense.

The amount of sugar shipped from

Hilo to the United States during the first six months of the present year is 64,614,004 pounds, valued at \$1,528,452.48, says the Tribune. This amount is considerably in excess of that

INSURANCE RATES.

Probability of a Reduction in the

Near Future.

What will be an important event in local fire insurance matters is the arrival of a special agent from the Western Board of Underwriters some time next month. A short time ago Honolulu underwriters wrote to the Western Board asking them to send a man to thoroughly investigate local conditions and establish a general re-rating. This request will probably be complied with, and the agent is expected to arrive by the latter part of August.

When seen regarding the matter last

night, a prominent Honolulu insurance man admitted that it was likely that the new rating would be lower than the one in effect at present.

The Daily Telegraph strongly objects to the Cable Company's scheme, because it touches at Honolulu, and is not "all British."

Because it Touches at

Honolulu.

The Sydney papers of July 4th all

refer the Pacific cable from Vancouver

via Honolulu, the subject being brought

up especially by the reception by

Premier Reid of New South Wales of

delegations from the cable companies

interested. Both the morning news-

papers referred to the subject in their leading columns.

The Herald says it is not of

any great moment how Australia gets

a second cable, provided it is really an alternative. There is certainly an Im-

perial sentiment at stake, but on the

Home Government rests the responsi-

bility of dealing with that.

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A DARK TUESDAY

The Sky on Maui Totally Obscured.

Meeting of Makawao Literary Society—Matters on Kihel Plantation—Sales of Nahiku Lands

MAUI, July 22.—The July meeting of the Makawao Literary Society was held last evening at the Pala residence of Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Lindsay. The attendance was larger than is customary, quite a number of summer visitors being present. The following interesting program was excellently rendered:

Piano Duet.....Mrs. Aiken and Miss Schweizer

Vocal Solo.....Mr. Cartt

Reading.....Miss Fleming

Vocal Duet.....Vocal Trio

Mesdames Tucker and Nicoll

Vocal Solo.....Mr. Hair

Reading.....Dr. Beckwith

Vocal Solo.....Mrs. Nicoll

Vocal Trio.....Messrs. Nicol, Cartt, W. Beckwith

This was the first literary and social evening in several months, hence was more enjoyable than usual.

Tuesday, the 18th, should be recorded in Maui history as "dark Tuesday" for the sky was totally obscured by volcanic smoke during the whole day. It was decidedly uncanny, and one began to speculate whether or no Madam Pele would not deign to pay Haleakala another visit. It also recalled forest fires in the west and eclipses of the sun. The smoke from Mauna Loa continued to cover Maui during all of Tuesday and a part of Wednesday. Thursday was as clear as usual.

During Saturday afternoon, the 15th, Sub-Agent W. O. Aiken at his Pala office sold at public auction a large tract of Nahiku land. Though there were a number of bidders present, no one but the Nahiku Sugar Company would give the upset price of \$25 per acre and so they became purchasers of the land offered.

Kihel plantation is awaiting the arrival of a vessel from the Coast bringing the remaining part of a large pump which is to be used to take the water from the series of wells recently completed by McCandless Bros. at the 200 foot level. The pump used by the McCandless firm was totally inadequate to test the capacity of these last wells. The water obtained at the 200 foot level resembles that from the first wells in quality.

Uluvalakua is at last connected with the rest of Maui by telephone.

Saturday, the 15th, and Sunday, the 16th, were the warmest days of the season.

Miss Mary Green, Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick of Honolulu are rustinating at the old Green homestead in Maikawao.

Mrs. Tucker of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. W. S. Nicoll of Hamakuapoko.

Fred Baldwin returned to Haiku from Oakland on Wednesday the 19th.

Dr. R. I. Moore, the dentist, has been at Wailuku during the week.

J. A. Kennedy of Pala plantation store has been quite sick during the week.

Meas. F. W. Damon and Frank Atherton left Makawao for Hilo on the 18th. The latter is to visit the volcano.

A large party of Spreckelsville boys will spend tonight (the 22nd) on the summit of Haleakala viewing the glorious reflection from Mauna Loa.

Marshal Brown was in Wailuku during the week.

Weather: Very warm.

A SUIT REVIVED.

Is an Old Friend With a New Face.

Judge Perry has signed a decree in the case of Mary C. Aldrich, Helen B. King and Norman Brown, a minor, by W. C. King, his next friend, against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, Henry S. Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, a bill of revivor, which recites that the plaintiffs, together with Harriet N. Brown, Henry Swinton, Charles E. S. Swinton, Helen M. Seal and Douglas K. Brown, filed their certain bill in equity against W. James Smith on or about the 10th day of November, 1891, asking to have a trust declared against said W. James Smith, and for certain other relief; that the said parties were thereafter at issue; that testimony was taken and arguments were made and submitted to the decision of the Court; that before any other proceeding were had in the said cause the said W. James Smith died, leaving surviving him Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton, who thereto became possessed of the property of said W. James Smith; that the plaintiffs herein have lately exhibited their bill of revivor to this Court against the defendants herein and that these defendants have appeared and answered; that from the bill and the answers it appears that said suit in equity should be revived as prayed for; and it further appearing that said Harriet N. Brown is dead, and that said Douglas K. Brown has attained the age of legal majority and does not con-

sent to be retained as party plaintiff in the suit as revived.

It is therefore decreed that the suit against the said W. James Smith be revived and do stand revived against Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross, Annie H. Turton, as defendants; that the name Priscilla E. Hassinger, Henrietta E. Ross and Annie H. Turton be substituted for the name of W. James Smith in the further proceedings of said suit; that the names of Harriet N. Brown and Douglas K. Brown be stricken from the record as parties plaintiff; and that except as herein provided the said suit and proceedings do stand in the same plight and condition as they were at the time of the death of said W. James Smith.

New Vacuum Pan.

The Kona Sugar Company sent an order by the last steamer for a 35-ton iron pan, which will be one of the largest and best in the Islands outside of those in the recently constructed big mills.

ANGLICAN SYNOD

Called to Meet in This City in November.

Those Who Will Participate in What May Be Last Session of Present Regime.

Just before leaving for Samoa and Fiji Bishop Willis issued notices to the different synodsmen of the Anglican Church in Hawaii notifying them that the next synod would meet in this city in November. Here is the form of notice:

"Alfred, by Divine permission Bishop of Honolulu to our beloved in Christ, Henry Smith, synodsmen, greeting:—"Having appointed Monday, the 15th day of November, for the assembling of our Diocesan Synod in the Cathedral Church of Honolulu, we do by these presents cite you to attend the said synod on that day.

"Given under our hand and seal this 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1899.

[Seal] "ALFRED HONOLULU." By synodical law three months' notice must be given of the calling of the synod.

Those who will participate in what will likely be the last session of the synod under the Anglican regime are:

Clergy—Rev. V. H. Kitcat, vice-dean; Rev. J. F. Lane, Honolulu; Rev. Kong Yin Tet, St. Peters, Honolulu; Rev. A. Mackintosh, Second Congregation, Honolulu; Rev. S. H. Davis, Kona; Rev. W. Ault, Lahaina; Rev. C. H. Tompkins, Hamakua; Rev. E. J. H. Van Deerlin, Kohala; Rev. Wo Yee Eew, Makapala.

Laymen—Henry Smith, Edmund Stiles, Fred Wood and Sol Meheula, Cathedral St. Andrews; Judge W. L. Stanley, G. S. Harris, H. M. von Holt and H. W. Mist, Second Congregation, St. Andrews; George E. Smithies, Lahaina; L. Aseu, Kohala; Yap See Young, St. Peters, Honolulu.

Kona and Kauai have two representatives who were not in attendance at the last session.

THE PACIFIC SQUADRON.

WASHINGTON, July 13.—Arrangements are being made at the Navy Department for organizing a squadron of evolution in the Pacific similar to that now temporarily under the command of Captain Henry C. Taylor in the Atlantic. It is not likely that the squadron will be formed until fall, and from the present indications it will not be very large. The plans of the department contemplate the formation of a squadron consisting of the battleship Iowa and cruisers Philadelphia, New York and Marblehead. The Iowa yesterday came out of the dry dock at Puget Sound Naval Station, where she was fitted with bilge keels, to make her steamer in a heavy sea. The Philadelphia is at the Mare Island Navy Yard undergoing repairs.

The Newark and Marblehead are in Chilean waters. It is said today that unless something unforeseen happened the Pacific squadron of evolution would surely be organized within a few months.

There is nothing of a political nature going on in the Pacific that requires the presence of such a big ship as the Iowa, and she will be practically without an assignment until the squadron is formed, barring complications of a serious character in that part of the world. The Philadelphia is to be repaired at once, hurry orders having been issued yesterday. It was intended soon after the close of hostilities between Spain and the United States to form a squadron of evolution on the Asiatic station with Admiral Dewey in command, but this plan could not be carried out, owing to the trouble with the Filipinos.

RECOMMENDED FOR CHOLERA MORBUS.

"During the hot weather last summer I had a severe attack of cholera morbus, necessitating my leaving my business," says Mr. C. A. Hare, of Hare Bros., Fincastle, Ohio. "After taking two or three doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy I was completely relieved and in a few hours was able to resume my work in the store. I sincerely recommend it to any one afflicted with stomach or bowel trouble." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all druggists and dealers.

Mrs. Sloggett and Mrs. J. F. Huntington have gone to the Coast, sailing on the Gaelic.

A HOSPITAL SHIP

The Relief Reaches Port From Manila

Comforts and Conveniences for Sick and Wounded Soldiers—Some of Those on Board.

White-capped nurses flitting to and fro; a delicious coolness in the rooms; snowy counterpanes on the neatest of iron beds are about the first impressions one receives on paying a visit to the United States hospital ship Relief, which is now coaling at Irmgard wharf.

Under Captain Frank Harding, sailing master; Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon, commanding; Lieutenant George Irwin, quartermaster; the Relief has nearly circled the world. During the Cuban campaign she was running between New York, Cuba and Porto Rico and took sick and wounded soldiers to Fort Wycoff at Montauk Point. She was formerly the John Ingalls, running between Portland, Me., and New York, and was bought by the United States Government and fitted up regardless of expense. She made eight trips between the West Indies and the Atlantic coast. She has on board an operating room and a complete lot of surgical appliances; a steam laundry and an ice plant. High out of the water she rolls a good deal in heavy weather, but this is more than compensated for by the most enjoyable living rooms high above the water where ever breeze penetrates.

Poor maimed fellows on crutches were on the streets soon after the Relief came into port, and it is an experience one does not soon forget to see the sad faces of those sick soldiers on board who cannot come ashore. The Relief arrived in port early Saturday from Manila, via Nagasaki and Yokohama. Manila was left behind on the 22nd of June and Nagasaki was reached on the 26th and left on the 29th. In Yokohama the Relief was detained several days on account of a typhoon raging not far outside the harbor. July 2nd was spent on a sand bank in the Saratoga spit, at the entrance to the harbor of Yokohama.

The Relief has over 300 men aboard, most of them being sick soldiers from Manila. Besides she has a set of officers and a complete hospital corps, including surgeons, stewards and trained nurses. On board are the following commissioned officers, all of whom are well known here, who are invalided home: Captain John E. Zeigner, First Nebraska; Captain William J. Watson, Twentieth Kansas; Captain Adna G. Clarke, Twentieth Kansas; First Lieutenant John C. McArthur, Thirtieth Indiana; Second Lieutenant Collin H. Ball, Twentieth Kansas; Second Lieutenant Oliver C. Lapp, South Dakota.

The army officers in charge are: Major A. B. Bradley, brigade surgeon, U. S. V., commanding; First Lieutenant George Irwin, Fifth artillery, Q. M. and A. C. S.; Captain Henry R. Stiles, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; First Lieutenant Weston F. Chamberlain, assistant surgeon, U. S. A.; contract surgeons, Dr. C. D. Van Waggoner, Dr. W. P. Reed and Dr. Henry C. Rowland.

The hospital corps consists of Stewards George W. Miller and Henry Fuerschback; acting stewards, Dean Schenk and Blankmeyer. Contract female nurses, Misses Jean Allan, Amy Farnham, Esther K. Hassen, Alice P. Lyon, Armistead, Guion, Irene and Russik.

Two men have died. Chris Kaus, private of Company H, Wyoming, died at Yokohama on July 7 of malaria. At Nagasaki, on June 28, Frank A. Duval succumbed to meningitis. Both bodies were embalmed and are being returned to the United States on the Relief. Duval was shot in the right leg and was laid up with his wound when he contracted the fatal ailment.

The various regiments are represented on the Relief by the following number of sick men: Hospital corps, six; Third artillery, one; Sixth artillery, two; Fourth cavalry, one; Third infantry, ten; Fourth infantry, six; Ninth infantry, one; Fourteenth, eight; Twenty-second, nine; Twenty-third, two; Signal corps, one; Utah artillery, two; Wyoming artillery, one; California artillery, two; First California, six; First Colorado, fourteen; Idaho, six; Iowa, nineteen; Kansas, thirty-one; Minnesota, twenty-one; Montana, ten; Nebraska, fourteen; North Dakota, two; Oregon, twelve; Pennsylvania, seven; South Dakota, twenty-five; Tennessee, one; Washington, five; Wyoming, three; navy, one; civilian, one.

The First California men aboard are: John W. Slade, Company A; W. B. Thompson, Company B; Corporal C. A. S. Crase, Company C; R. Jantzen, Company F; R. J. McDonald, Company F; Hermann Yerg, Company L.

The Oregon men are: A. O. Reynolds, Company A; Corporal H. M. Wagner, Company B; Douglas Glenn, Company C; D. R. Price, Company E; A. Rockwell, Company E; Sergeant James Colins, Company F; Corporal W. C. Johnson, Company F; Sergeant G. J. Lautenschlaeger, Company G; Ed L. King, Company H; Edmund Cyrus, Company I; Corporal E. R. Ballard, Company L; R. P. Marshall, Company L.

Captain Frank Harding is master of the vessel. Charles Crocker first officer, L. Charlton chief engineer, and F. Cole first assistant engineer.

The Relief will sail for San Francisco this afternoon.

Shot at a Soldier.

There was a lively time on Panaha street for a few minutes Saturday night. A Spaniard took a shot at one

of the colored soldiers and then fled into a Japanese store. When confronted by a policeman the Spaniard covered him with the revolver. Lieutenant Huston of the Mounted Patrol happened along about this time. With a quick spring he disarmed the man, who was then marched down to the Police Station. His case will come up tomorrow before Judge Wilcox.

Held Under Investigation.

John Ellis, a native, is held for investigation at the Police Station. It is thought that he is the man who a few days ago forged the name of J. F. Golburn to a check for \$400 drawn on the Bank of Hawaii. Ellis is not unknown to the police it being only a short time since he completed a thirteen months' sentence for a similar offense.

Hives are a terrible torment to the little folks, and to some older ones. Doane's Ointment never fails. Instant relief and permanent cure. At any chemist's, 50 cents.

NOT YET DECIDED

Baseball Pennant for This Year Still Flutters.

Deciding Game Between the Stars and Kams Comes Off Next Saturday Afternoon.

The '99 baseball pennant still flutters aloft. The championship is yet to be decided. In a close and exciting struggle Saturday the Kams took the measure of the Stars to the tune of 6 to 3. Had the Stars won the present season would have been ended. As it now stands each of these two teams has won twice from the other. The Artillery has withdrawn, which makes next Saturday's game the deciding one.

The Stars were first up in Saturday's game and before three men were out two had crossed the rubber. But the Kams more than evaded things up when they came in. An error was made; Jackson lost control of the ball for a moment, the collegians slugged it and the small boy at the score board hung out the figure 4. The Stars came back with 2 in the fourth, the Kams were shut out and the score was again even. In the fifth the Stars flew out in one, two, three order and the Kams made 2. In the seventh both pulled in two runs leaving the Kams two ahead. In the final inning the Stars tried for one of their old-time finishes. With but one man out and two on bases their chances seemed bright. A double play by Mahina, however, did the trick and the game was over.

The pitchers were evenly matched, both striking out five men. Thompson at short deserves special mention for the efficient manner in which he played his position. All possible chances were accepted by the fielders of each team.

The crowd was larger than that of any other game excepting the Fourth of July. Senator J. S. McCandless had paid for the privilege of admitting all soldiers free, and many of the boys in blue and brown availed themselves of the opportunity.

Following is the detailed score:

KAMEHAMEHAS.

	ABR 1B SB PO A E
Moore, 2b	5 1 2 0 2 1 8
Makano, lf	4 0 1 1 0 0 0
Crowell, cf	4 0 0 0 2 0 0
Kams, cf	4 2 2 1 1 0 0
Reuter, p	4 3 1 1 1 8 0
Wise, 3b	4 2 2 0 2 2 1
Leslie, 1b	4 0 2 0 12 1 1
Kekuwa, c	4 0 0 6 3 3
Harbottle, ss	4 0 0 0 0 0 0

STARS.

	ABR 1B SB PO A E
Moore, 2b	5 1 1 2 5 1 0
Gorman, c	4 1 2 2 5 0 0
Thompson, ss	4 0 1 0 1 2 0

NEW LOCAL LINE

Inter-Island Steamships to Have Opposition.

One Steamer Purchased — Another Ordered — New Company Will Run to All the Islands.

The Mid-Pacific Navigation Company is the name of a new local steamship line whose articles of incorporation have been already filed with the Interior office an approved by the Executive. It is capitalized at \$20,000, with the privilege of increasing to \$100,000. The officers are as follows:

J. H. Wilson, president; L. Ahio, vice-president; Wong Qian, secretary and treasurer; H. Crane, auditor.

The real promoters of the affair are J. H. Wilson and Henry Crane. Both gentlemen have been connected with the steamship business before. The Iwa, which was burned a couple of months ago, belonged to them. Mr. Wilson is now in the States, having gone to the Omaha Exposition with a native village. While in Vancouver he was to purchase a steamer which will be used for running around Oahu. It will be about the size of the Upolu. She is expected to arrive in about a month with the captain who brought down the topsail schooner La Nina and an engineer well known in the Islands in charge of her. An order will also be placed by Mr. Wilson for the construction of another steamer to be ready before the end of the year.

The new firm intends to go into the business on a small scale at first, but will add to their equipment as time goes on. Their object as stated in their charter is to carry on a freight and passenger traffic in and about all the Islands. They already have enough contracts in sight to keep their first steamer busy for some time to come.

COL. ALBERT WHYTE.

Carries a Letter of Endorsement From President Dole.

Colonel Albert Whyte returned to Tacoma yesterday for a two months' vacation. He is here on business connected with a number of Hawaii enterprises and will probably go East in the interests of his companies before returning to Hilo in the fall. Colonel Whyte has been the representative of the British-American company at Hilo and is a director in the railroad company which will soon begin construction on a road which will eventually circle the entire Island of Hawaii. A part of Colonel Whyte's mission in America is to purchase ties, rails and locomotives for the new railroad.

To interest American agriculturists and artisans in the Sandwich Islands and the possibilities opening before American enterprise and to sound a note of warning to unscrupulous dealers who would impose upon Honolulu and Hilo merchants, is a part of Colonel Whyte's mission. He does not advise or ask American artisans and agriculturists to go to the islands, but he paints the opportunities in such glowing colors that immigration will certainly be started from his efforts, and he adds that if he were in their position he would certainly go to the islands.

Colonel Whyte was invited a short time before he left Honolulu to appear before the Planters' Association and to discuss the advisability of bringing American labor to the islands, as well as to advance a plan for securing American assistance. His plans were adopted by the association, and Colonel Whyte carries letters of endorsement from President Dole himself. Naturally President Dole's letter is a cautious one, for as yet the American laws have not been extended to the islands, and though they have been annexed, their position is vastly different from the States and Territories in the Union.—*Tacoma Ledger*, June 20.

CHESTER A. DOYLE.

The Police Department Will Lose His Services.

Chester A. Doyle, who returned by the Kinau yesterday from Hawaii, tendered his resignation as special Japanese interpreter and detective to the Attorney General's department soon after his arrival. It was addressed to Marshal Brown, and later in the day was accepted by that official. In his letter accepting the resignation Marshal Brown pays a graceful tribute to Mr. Doyle's past services in connection with the Police Department and acquiesces in the reasons which led him to take the step.

Speaking of the matter last evening in answer to a question whether there was any friction between Mr. Doyle and himself, Marshal Brown said:

"None whatever. Our relations are and always have been most cordial. No one regrets Mr. Doyle's leaving the department more than myself. His services have been simply invaluable, as I have good reason to know. It has, however, been found for some time past that the work assigned to Mr. Doyle was more than he could attend to without neglecting his duties as Japanese interpreter in the higher courts, but still we could have got along somehow were it not for the fact that his duties as a detective have at late frequently clashed with those

to be performed by him afterwards in the courts, and by reason of his making an arrest or working up evidence in a case he has been disqualified from acting as the official interpreter afterwards. Mr. Doyle has long realized this, but we have been so loath to dispense with his valuable services that no action has been taken on the matter. When, however, the resignation was tendered today there was no other course for me but to accept it."

Mr. Doyle himself did not care to go into the reasons which led to his resigning, but finally said it was simply another verification of the saying that no man could serve two masters. The Japanese work had increased to such an extent that it was impossible to serve with the courts and the Police Department, and therefore he had chosen to stay with the work which was most congenial to him.

Mr. Doyle's connection with the Police Department has been of some ten years' standing. He has evinced on numerous occasions detective ability of no mean order. Probably the first big case that he was interested in was the bringing to justice of the incendiaries on the Lahaina canefields in 1883, to accomplish which he went to jail himself and listened to the talk of suspected prisoners until he got onto the right parties. The arrest and detection of the man Goto, a Japanese who murdered his wife at Ewa, and who was run to earth by Doyle at Kona, Hawaii, was another good piece of work. It was to his good use of a thorough knowledge of the Japanese language that he ascertained the whereabouts of the opium landed from the schooner Labrador and by so doing probably saved the Government from being mulcted in a considerable sum for seizing the vessel. His connection with the shooting scrapes on the Australia is too recent to require repetition.

THE TRANSVAAL

Statement That Germany Will Take No Part.

Cape Parliament in Session and Exciting Scenes Anticipated—The New Franchise Law.

CAPE TOWN, July 13.—The Cape Parliament will open tomorrow and exciting scenes are anticipated owing to the attitude of the Premier, W. P. Schreiner, on the Transvaal question. A large number of the opposition members favor his impeachment.

In the meantime the Afrikaner party is working up a pro-Boer agitation and doing its utmost in this direction. An attempt to hold a loyalist meeting at Worcester this evening was frustrated by the Afrikaners, who precluded disgraceful scenes, forcibly dragging the loyalist speakers from the platform, and expelling them from the hall amid jeers and insults. It is reported that several Dutch members of the legislature participated.

The publication of the text of the Transvaal franchise law, now being debated at Pretoria, has accentuated the bitterness between the two elements. The military authorities here are purchasing horses, mules and wagons, and preparing to forward supplies to Kimberley.

NEW YORK, July 13.—A Sun cable from Berlin says: "The Cologne Gazette, referring to alleged French plans to open negotiations with Germany with the object of effecting mutual action should Great Britain attack the Transvaal, declared that Germany does not intend either to interfere or influence other powers to interfere. The Gazette does not think that the prospect of a rupture such as war is unavoidable."

PRETORIA, July 13.—The Voerstraad today adopted the preamble of the franchise law, which declares that the necessity exists for the immediate adoption of the law, thus avoiding the three months' previous publication required by the constitution. The discussion of the articles of the law is now in progress.

LADY SALISBURY ILL.

LONDON, July 13.—The Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs, had a slight attack of paralysis yesterday at Walmer Castle. She rallied well and is now improving in health. Lord Salisbury was obliged to curtail the diplomatic reception at the Foreign Office yesterday immediately after the receipt of the grave tidings, and took a special train to Walmer Castle.

ADAMS AT PORT ANGELES.

PORT ANGELES (Wash.), July 13.—The training-ship Adams arrived today from Honolulu. The Adams will remain here several days and indulge in target practice.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA CURED.

Persons troubled with diarrhoea will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhoea, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a traveling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. L. and all druggists and dealers.

THE ERUPTION OF 1852

The following poem, written on the eruption of Mauna Loa in 1852 by Rev. Titus Coan, the copy of which has been furnished by his daughter, will doubtless be of interest at the present time:

Hark! hark! while yet 'tis dark.
There's a deep, rumbling sound.
As of spirits under ground,
Rolling rocks for melting,
Gathering ore for smelting.

Hark! while night is still dark.
In earth's hidden caves
There's a noise as of waves
Muttering, sputtering,
Splashing, dashing,

Like the sound of the surf,
Like the hoof on the turf,
A shake and a shiver,
A quake and a quiver.

Hush! hush!
For a moment all is still
On you dark and distant hill.
Nature stands all awed and silent,
While stern Pluto lifts his trident.

Seated on a sulphur throne,
To us mortals all unknown,
In the distant realms of wonder,
Vulcan forges bolts of thunder.

Hark! hark again.
Still a rumbling now end then;
Old Vulcan blows; the furnace glows;
Earth's ribs are rent; hot fumes find vent.

Fire! fire! higher, still higher.
The glaring columns rise.
A burning flood like Hell's hot blood,
An angry cloud with thunders loud,
Shouts upward to the skies.

And now on high, 'gainst flaming sky
Stand turrets, towers, minarets, spires,
All dazzling with devouring fires.

A pillar of light, which scatters old
night;
Rising, sinking, standing, swaying.
A red, molten fountain,
On a dark, heaving mountain.

Look! look!
A pyramid of glowing coals,
From whose direful vortex rolls
Curling smoke of every hue—
Crimson, purple, sable, blue—
Convolving clouds of varied dye,
Emblazoned on the fretted sky.

Sweeping like a comet's tail,
Blazing like a meteor's trail,
Like the track of fierce Mars,
On his burning wheeled cars,
Like the bright, gleaming sword

In the hand of the Lord!
Down, down the mountain's sides

A fiery dragon glides.
Old marble melts along his way.
His eyes turn midnight into day.
His flaming tail is waved on high,
And sweeps night's watchmen from the sky.

Hush! hush!
There's a rush and a rattle
Like armies in battle!
Squadrons, dashing, broad-swords clashing,

Sabers gleaming, red blood streaming.
There's a break and a roar,
Like the wave on the shore,
Like the crash of dread thunder

Rending ether asunder;
Like the flat of God,
Shaking Earth with His nod;

Like the breath of His fire
Setting Heaven on fire;

Like the roaring on high;
When His chariots draw nigh;

Like the trump's direful blast
When Time's cycles are past.

Smoke, fire, sulphur, nitre,
Glowing brighter and still brighter.

Bang, bang, bang! clang, clang, clang!

Harsh, heavy, shrill,

O'er mountain, dell and hill,

Heaven's high artillery rang.

Flaming meteors dance around;

Burning whirlwinds sweep the ground;

A fiery ball from clouds above

Is scattered wide o'er mountain side.

See! see!

Dread Typhoon's forge in sevenfold

blast,

And lasting hills dissolving fast.

The glowing furnace fiercer glows;

The blood-red river hotter flows;

Rocks rend, roar, melt and disappear.

Mingling in wild and mad career.

Clouds gather, infold, gyrate, brighten,

Thicken, darken, thunterm, lighten.

Sigh the winds and howl and rave,

Driving hot cinders o'er wildwood and wave.

From morn till night, pale, yellow light.

Below, on high, shrouds earth and sky.

Dark forests blaze in the flames' red rays,

Then vanish from sight, like a specter of night.

Upon the fiery tempest's breath,

Desolation rolls on death.

Ab, Pele, dread Goddess of Fire,

Why flash thine eyes with kindling ire?

Why stir afresh thy everglowing coals,

While from thy throat this burning river rolls?

Why wreath thy mythic head in smoke and flame?

And startle mortals with thy fearful name?

Why rend thy hoary locks, and scatter them thy silver hair?

Why sound thine awful trumpet forth upon the midnight air?

But, hush once more; the scene is o'er;

For twice ten days the fountain plays;

Then all is still, o'er dell and hill;

The whirlwind's sweep is lulled to sleep;

Hell's burning breath is quenched in death.

From murky cloud the thunder loud

Has ceased to roar on mount and shore.

The awful blast has hurried past;

The fury dead obeyed its God;

"Thus far," He said, "and here we stayed."

ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION BURNED

COMO (Italy), July 8.—The electrical exhibition has been entirely destroyed by fire, due to defective electric wires. Many relics of value were lost.

There was no loss of life.



INFANTILE LOVELINESS of the skin, scalp, and hair is assured by the use of CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough, hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWELL & Sons, London. Porter DAVIS AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Prop., Boston, U. S. A. "All about Baby's Skin," a 64-page book, post free.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F.

SHIPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED AT HONOLULU.

Friday, July 21.

Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, from Sydney July 5, from Apia July 14; 153 tons general merchandise to W. G. Irwin & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Kapaa, 2,450 bags sugar, 200 bags rice, to C. Brewer & Co.

Saturday, July 22.

U. S. hospital ship Relief, Frank Harding, from Manila June 22, from Nagasaki July 1, from Yokohama July 3, direct to Honolulu en route for San Francisco.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, 8 hours from Lahaina, 1897 sacks sugar to H. Haack & Co.

Stmr. Upolu, Henningson, 18 hours from Kohala.

Stmr. Kinai, Freeman, 28 hours from Hilo, 419 sacks spuds, 187 sacks corn, 88 head dogs, 25 head cattle, 21 bds. hides, 274 pugs. sundries.

Stmr. Helene, Macdonald, 18 hours from Hamakua, with 12,000 bags of sugar.

Sunday, July 23.

Stmr. Claudine, Cameron, 12 hours from Kahului, 938 sacks sugar, 289 sacks potatoes, 94 sacks corn, 133 hogs, 185 pugs. sundries.

Nor. stmr. Thyra, Edwardson, from Yokohama July 7, 383 Japanese immigrants, 1000 tons mude. to Alexander & Baldwin.

Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, 10 days from Yokohama, passengers and 310 tons mude. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, 8 hours from Kaunakakai.

Br. stmr. Gaelic, Finch, 10 days from Kahului, passengers and mude. to H. Hackfeld & Co.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, 13 hours from Kapaa, 2,450 bags sugar to C. Brewer & Co.

Stmr. Mikahala, Thompson, 14 hours from Nawiliwili, 4200 bags sugar to Alexander & Baldwin, 1023 bags sugar to T. H. Davies & Co.

Am. sch. F. S. Redfield, Birkholm, 24 days from Tacoma, lumber to Allen & Robinson.

Stmr. Star of Italy, Wester, from Newcastle May 26, 2354 tons coal to Allen & Robinson.

Sch. Kaukeaoauli, Ialua, 18 hours from Hamakua.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, 8 hours from Kaunakakai.

SAILED FROM HONOLULU.

Friday, July 21.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simsoner, Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory, Honokaa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai.

Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, Kapaa.

Br. stmr. Moana, Carey, San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Coptic, Rinder, Yokohama.

Saturday, July 22.

Schr. Rob Roy, Kolihi, for Kauai.

Schr. Luka for Hawaii.

Schr. Kilohana, Thompson, Lahaina.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, Elele.

Stmr. Iwalani, Gregory; Honokaa.

Sunday, July 23.

Am. stmr. City of Peking, Smith, San Francisco.

Br. stmr. Gaelic, Finch, San Francisco.

U. S. A. T. Para, Robinson, Manila.

Monday, July 24.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, Koloa.

Stmr. Mokoli, Dower, Molokai.

Stmr. Lehua, Bennett, Molokai.

Am. bk. Ceylon, Willer, San Francisco.

ISLAND PORTS.

HONOIPI—Sailed—July 18th, schr. John G. North Austin, for San Francisco; cargo, 4,732 bags sugar, by Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd., and 1,857 bags sugar, by H. Waterhouse & Co. Ltd.; total, 505,865 pounds; value, \$32,694.82; Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd., agents.

MAHUKONA—Sailed—July 15th, brig. John D. Spreckels Christiansen, for San Francisco; cargo, 1,800 bags sugar by Castle & Cooke, Ltd., and 4,737 bags sugar, by Theo. H. Davies & Co. Ltd.; total, 739,977 pounds; value, \$32,400.35; Hawaii Railroad Co., Ltd., agents.

HELO—Am. schr. John D. Tallant cleared on July 14th, sailing the next day with 8,842 bags sugar from Onomea and 6,728 bags from Honomu; total, 16,700 bags, valued at \$78,775.11. Am. schr. Armie Johnson sailed July 19th with 3,501,810 pounds of sugar valued at \$134,201.57. She also carried 27,453 pounds of coffee, valued at \$3,518.4. Am. bk. Edward May, L. C. Hansen, captain, arrived on Wednesday, July 19, 17 days from San Francisco, with a general cargo, valued at \$14,914.94. No passengers. She was consigned to Hackfeld & Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS
U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office,
San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES.

Lieutenant, United States Navy

It was 5 o'clock yesterday morning before the Gaelic sailed for San Francisco although she was scheduled to sail at midnight on Sunday. It will be interesting to watch the race between the Gaelic and Peking, which sailed at 8 o'clock on Sunday night. The Gaelic is considered a faster boat and the Peking will have hard work to get to the Golden Gate first.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 20.—W. H. Rice, J. B. Alexander and wife, D. K. Hoolapa, J. H. Kaino and J. H. K. Kaino, Jr.

From San Francisco, per bk. C. D. Bryant, July 20.—F. B. Langstroth, E. S. McGrew, D. H. Colcan, F. H. Reed, H. J. Jones.

From Sydney, per stmr. Moana, July 21.—Miss F. Dowling, Miss T. Dowling, S. Fynnery, M. Greig, T. Fawcett, A. Wallace, Mrs. Franz, M. I. Crozier, F. A. Cunston, Mr. Benson.

From Maui and Hawaii, per stmr. Kinau, July 22.—Volcano—C. S. Deskey, J. W. Macdonald, Captain A. L. Soule, M. C. Pomeroy, Frank Barwick, A. Castle, Miss J. Macdonald, R. Cooke, W. G. Hyman, A. M. Atherton, Mr. M. Hawley, Miss Flaxman, W. H. Stone, A. B. Ingalls and wife, Mrs. A. S. Blackmore, Mrs. M. Phillips, John Catton, S. D. E. Freest, F. C. Atherton, H. E. Coleman, T. L. Weaver, W. D. Baldwin, W. E. Bivens, B. S. Gregory, Colonel Wm. E. Fisher, A. V. Hunter, Way Ports—John H. Wilmer and son, E. H. Hendry, Paul Bartels, F. L. Winter, B. C. Finley, C. A. Galbraith, R. Laduff and child, Miss F. Towse, Father Mathias, W. C. Akana, C. A. Doyle, Miss C. Kelley, Sam Nott, L. A. C. Parish, Akuna, F. Krueger, E. C. Bivens, and 85 deck.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Claudine, July 23.—A. M. Brown, Captain Lorenzen and wife, Mrs. H. Waterhouse, Jr., L. Barckhausen, P. A. Dias, Miss V. Mossman, Miss Dora Mossman, J. R. Hall, C. W. Eccles, Mrs. Besde, W. G. Scott, Mrs. Ayers, A. P. Boier, A. Haneberg and wife, W. H. Mahoney, G. D. Strand, P. Ohri, wife and child, Mrs. W. Savidge, Mrs. Grover and daughter, H. Higgins and wife, Mr. Ito and wife, S. Kohalahala, H. Kaili, J. M. Kaneaka, Miss L. Walkaloa, Miss P. Walkaloa, Mrs. Sylvia, J. S. Borba, A. Borba, C. A. Doyle, and 64 deck.

From the Orient per stmr. City of Peking, July 23.—G. E. Brodman, T. Osada, For San Francisco—Mrs. D. E. Betty and child, Miss Erma Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hart, J. R. Thornton, Walter Delmar, O. H. Mordaunt, Earl Johnson, Herbert Price, Miss A. B. Prout, Miss E. Bashford, Chang-Tien Lien, Rev. J. M. Russell, Miss M. P. Freeman, E. K. Cheadle, C. G. Dunn, C. M. Burton, D. H. Bright, W. White, W. S. Lafans, H. Farren, F. H. Snow, H. Gilbert, Link F. Kelly, J. T. Walker, W. Zillios, G. H. Kuennen, W. K. Bowring, S. Belmont, P. E. Blandell, J. McPartin, Erick Dahl, J. G. Summit, W. Seymour.

From Nawiliwili per stmr. Mikahala, July 23.—G. N. Wilcox, H. H. Brodie, Dr. Galbraith, Rev. W. Masne, S. W. Wilcox, E. S. Boyd, M. Mott Smith, W. Wendt, S. Lesser, C. Blackstadt, Yun Shu, G. C. Munro, wife and child, Miss M. Schrandt, Miss L. Ducholsky, Miss H. Gunn, Rev. T. Purvis, J. W. Hall, W. D. McBryde, J. Kamooval, W. T. Schmidt, T. Naguo, C. B. Makee and wife, and 54 deck.

From Yokohama per stmr. Gaelic, July 23.—For Honolulu—T. Behrend, Mrs. H. Cook, Miss Davis, J. S. Fassett and valet, Mrs. John Gibson, F. Matzuka, H. Mizuno, Through—Captain Buesens, A. W. Bain, C. Beresford, Mrs. H. C. Bryer and two children, Miss Callaghan, I. P. Eppinger, Mrs. R. T. Hall, C. J. Kuhn, J. F. Lawrence, Miss E. A. Lyon, T. Neudeck, F. L. Pfingst, Mrs. F. L. Pfingst, Miss E. A. Preston, Woung Quai, Mrs. G. B. Ransom, Master Horace Ransom, E. H. Dean Smith, Miss Stanton, Lee Tim, child and servant.

From Kona and Kohala, per stmr. Upolu, July 23.—Mr. McKinsey, Professor J. K. Sedick, Mr. Sapo and 4 deck.

Departed.

For Kapaa, per stmr. James Makee, July 21.—Kong Lung, S. H. Comstock, For San Francisco, per bk. Alden Bessie, July 20.—C. B. Cobb, L. Daff, Mrs. Daff, Miss Daff, Miss Moore and Mr. Purvis.

For Lahaina, Maalaea, Kona and Kau, per stmr. Mauna Loa, July 21.—Mr. Paschal and wife, A. R. Rowatt, G. Schuman, Mrs. Denison and two children, Dr. Youle, W. A. Gardner, S. Kruger, A. B. Scrimgeour, Miss Pukal, Miss H. Kiale, Mrs. Nahookano, E. C. Macfarlane, A. E. Meyers, Mrs. McWayne, Mr. Hayes, Wallace Blasdell, G. W. Woodbury, F. Biddell, S. Baldwin, S. Thompson, B. Wright, W. C. Ach, Mrs. Peterson and companion, Kathleen Martin, Mrs. M. Martin, J. K. Nahale and wife, John Johnson and wife, Mrs. Mary Atcherly, C. M. Watson, wife and child, A. Patten, R. B. Mullin, Dr. Davidson, O. Ota, Mrs. Kanekona, J. K. Kahoakanl, L. Leoncellos, M. M. Kohn, Miss Mylie, S. Berenczel, Mrs. Kakane, Mrs. Amona and Young Pen.

For San Francisco, per stmr. Moana, July 21.—T. H. McLennan, C. Christian, Miss Ransom, Miss Sturges, Mrs. Graham, W. M. Buchanan, Wilder Wight, Mr. Jones, D. M. Ross, Mrs. W. G. Scott, Mrs. C. Wolters and child, Dr. G. L. Glant, Fred Lee, C. Kaiser, E. K. Bull, Mrs. H. E. Cooke, Miss Grace Cooke, Miss M. S. Dennis, Miss Humphreys, W. H. Lawers, Miss Holt (S.) D. B. Bagley, Miss M. Nape, Robert Lewers and wife, J. M. Ost, Misses Palmer (2), Captain W. Matson, Mrs. E. G. Bryant, D. Conway, Miss J. M. Gerhard, C. A. Gibson, wife and child, Mrs. E. M. Mossman and maid, W. H. Gill, Miss Hattie White, Mrs. James Quinn and two children, Miss Gang, Miss McCormick, Mrs. J. H. Sawyer and child, W. M. Cunningham, Mrs. D. W. McNicol, Miss Belle Snyder, Harry Kluegel, S. B. Bailey, Mrs. W. A. Eames, Fannie Engle, Miss Stapleton, Joseph Marion and wife, Miss Louise Long, Hiram Bingham, Jr., Mrs. May Henkeen, Miss Henkeen, Mrs. W. E. Howell, Mrs. S. B. Kinner, F. M. Davis, Mrs. H. Burrows, A. Oliver, A. E. Berg, Mr. Cox, W. C. Trowbridge, A. T. Perceval, A. C. Paumot, E. M. Elkins, T. B. Hughes, Morton W. Howard, R. W. Brotherton, J. J. Carragher and wife, Miss Louise G. White and child four in second cabin.

For San Francisco, per stmr. C. D. Bryant, July 23.—Capt. A. C. Ducat, Mrs. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Larson, Miss Wieland, Mrs. C. Alexander, Gus Meier, O. Shipman, T. Adloff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Garlick, Miss E. Comens, Col. G. W. Macfarlane, wife, child and maid, Weston

Wooley and two in European steerage, For San Francisco, per stmr. Gaelic, July 23.—Misses Dimin (2), Mrs. J. F. Humburg, Mrs. Stoggett, Mr. and Mrs. Croxton, Mr. and Mrs. Hale, Mrs. H. Widemann, daughter and maid, Mrs. C. O. Berger, Miss Hilda Berger, Miss Minnie Berger, Miss Olga Berger, Miss Atwood, C. O. Berger, Walter Macfarlane, Taylor McLaine, Mrs. Burke, Miss Burke, A. Burke, C. C. Burke, W. H. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt, Misses Merritt (2), Miss Burpee, and 2 in steerage.

For Koloa, per stmr. Ke Au Hou, July 24.—R. W. F. Purvis.

VESSELS IN PORT.

ARMY AND NAVY.

U. S. S. Iroquois, Pond, Hilo, March 19. Jap. T. S. Hiyei, Nakayama, Hilo, July 10.

U. S. A. T. Conemaugh, Wilmans, San Francisco, July 20.

U. S. H. S. Relief, Harding, Manila, July 22.

MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)

Am. ship George Curtis, Sprague, New York, May 31.

Ger. bk. H. Hackfeld, Barber, Liverpool, June 1.

Am. bk. McNear, Pederson, Leyuan Island, June 12.

Br. bk. Antiope, Murray, Iquique, July 3.

Br. ship Amphitrite, Anderson, London, July 4.

Haw. ship Euterpe, Saxe, Newcastle, July 15.

Am. schr. Transit, Peterson, San Francisco, July 15.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Nisus, San Francisco, July 16.

Ger. bk. J. C. Glade, Stege, London, July 16.

Am. bkt. W. H. Dimond, Nisus, San Francisco, July 16.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka, July 18.

Am. bk. C. D. Bryant, Colly, San Francisco, July 20.

Am. schr. Kilkilat, Cutler, Pt. Townsend, July 20.

Am. schr. Jessie Minor, Whitney, Eureka, July 20.

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